

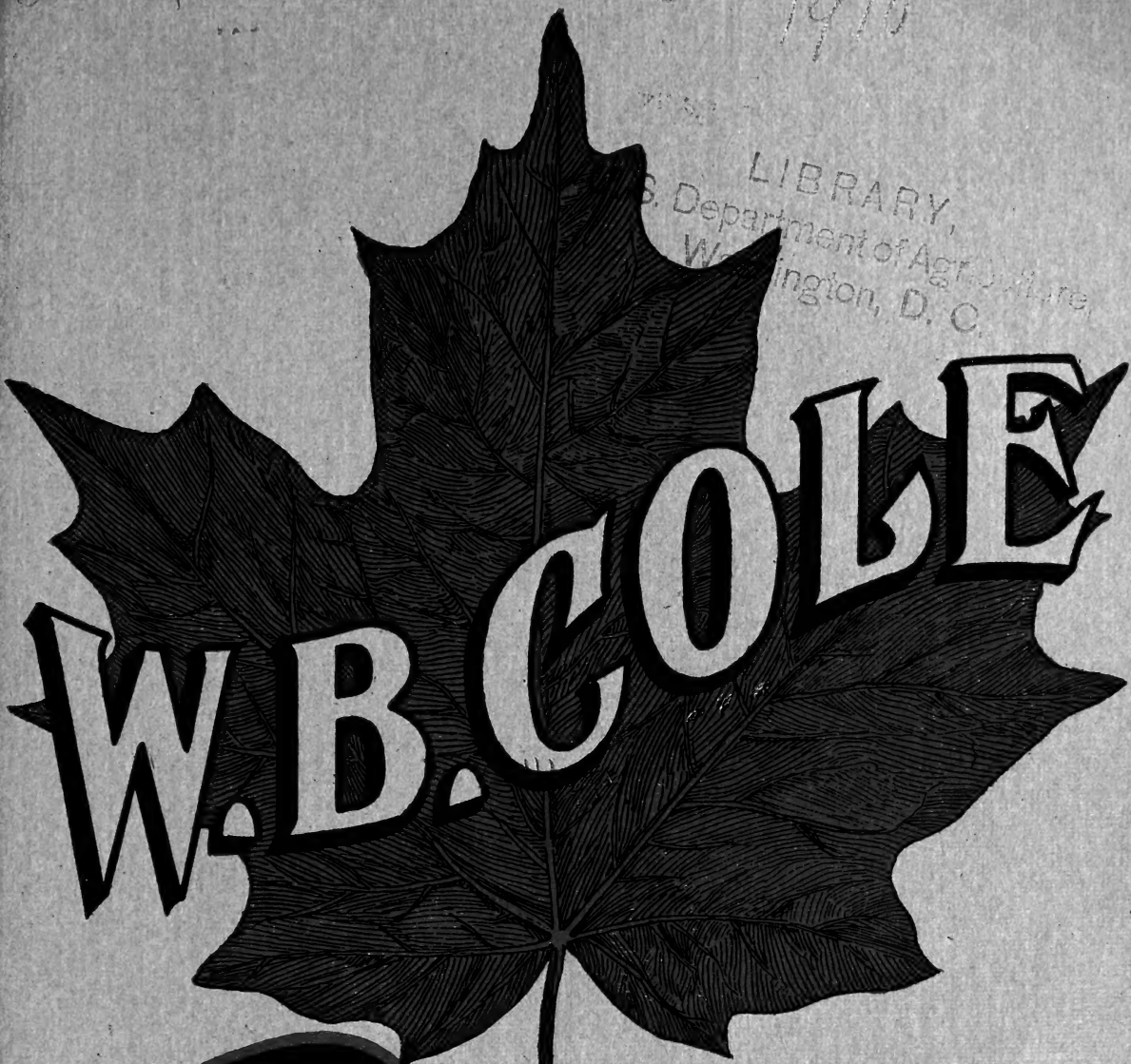
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W.B. COLE

FRUIT  
OLIAGE 
LOWERS
PAINESVILLE, O.



OFFICE

OFFICE & BUILDINGS OF
W.B. COLE, NURSEYMAN
 PAINESVILLE - OHIO



RESIDENCE OF EMPLOYEES.



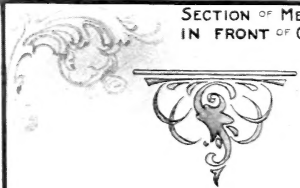
RESIDENCE OF EMPLOYEE.



SECTION OF MENTOR AVE.
 IN FRONT OF GROUNDS.



RESIDENCE OF W.B. COLE, PROP.



10/10/77. Robert Smith of S. DDA

Add 5 to each index number.

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OUR NURSERY.



IN 1881 Mr. W. B. Cole, the present proprietor, started in the nursery business near the present location on Mentor Avenue, Painesville, O., in partnership with L. R. Jayne under the firm name Jayne & Cole. About ten years ago this partnership was dissolved, since which time the present proprietor has been sole manager and owner. The nursery now consists of about two hundred acres, one hundred and thirty-five acres being located on Mentor Avenue, one and one-fourth miles west of Painesville on the line of the C. P. & E. Electric Railway. On this place, at stop 79, is located the office and packing grounds, also the residence of the proprietor, houses for help, cellars, packing sheds, etc. This home farm is devoted to a general line of nursery stock, such as fruit trees, small fruit plants, ornamental trees and shrubs.

About three miles from the home grounds we have recently purchased fifty acres of clay soil for the special culture of roses, pears and other stock, requiring a heavier soil than that which we have on our home grounds. This farm is some two hundred feet above Lake Erie and is overlooked by Little Mountain, which is one of the highest points in the state and furnishes some beautiful scenery, besides being exceptionally free from early and late frosts. Near this farm we have leased for a term of years forty acres on a gravel ridge of easy culture, especially adapted to the culture of the peach and many other kinds of stock.

LOCATION.

We are located on the south shore of Lake Erie, the most southern lake in the chain of lakes, and have the most favorable climatic conditions for the nursery business of any place east or west in our latitude. We are usually able to dig stock one or two weeks earlier in the Spring than the New York nurseries and we escape many of the blizzards and draughts, which are so disastrous to the western nurseries. While some varieties of stock can be grown better in other sections, as perhaps the apple and apple seedling in the west, we know of no section where there can be grown the variety of stock than can be grown in our vicinity. This has resulted in the building up in this neighborhood of a large number of nurseries, some of them of national reputation. Owing to this fact we are able to supply our customers with nearly everything in the nursery line, even when our own stock is in part exhausted. The large variety of soil which we have in our nursery including sand, gravel, muck and various grades of clay loam, assists us in growing a large variety of the best grades of stock.

PRICES.

If not enclosed, write us for our price list, as we only give descriptions in this catalogue. Price list issued semi-annually in February and September.

SPECIAL RATES.

We are often able to give special rates on large orders or club orders. Send us your list of wants, stating varieties, number of each and grade, and we will give prices packed f. o. b. Painesville, O., or delivered at your nearest railway station. **ORDER EARLY.** Write order on separate sheet from other correspondence. Write name and post-office legibly. Give full shipping directions. If late in ordering, kindly name second choice or give us privilege of substituting, as it will often save delay or necessity of sending order short.

TERMS.

Part cash with order, balance before shipment.

HOW TO SHIP.

Nearly always by express or freight. Our stock is too large to send by mail except in small orders of small plants. Small lots, as a rule, should be sent by express; large lots by freight to save expense.

GRADE OF STOCK.

Our stock is all carefully graded by experienced men. We only list two or three of the larger sizes, but smaller sizes can usually be had of us at reduced rates. Our fruit trees, roses, shrubs, etc., are not to be compared with the mailing size offered in many catalogues.

GETTING READY TO PLANT.

Underdrain thoroughly, unless naturally drained by porous sub-soil, sand or gravel. Put land into cultivated crop year previous to planting. In lawn or street planting prepare beds and places for single shrubs and trees by excavating and filling with good soil.

HOW TO PLANT.

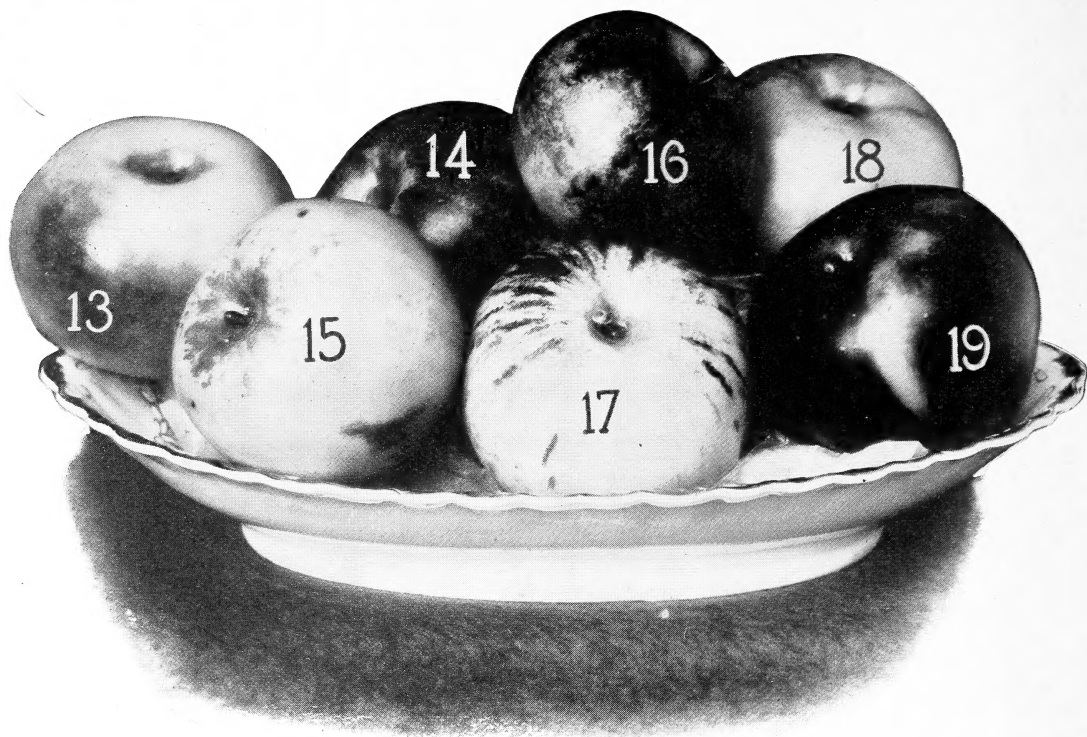
Expose roots as little as possible. Plant only when soil is mellow and moist, and never plant with lumps or in dust or mud. Prune tops and roots and dip roots just before setting. Tramp soil thoroughly about the roots, so that the tree or shrub is firm. See that roots are spread out in natural condition. Cultivate thoroughly once a week. In places where you cannot cultivate mulch heavily with straw or manure and water when necessary.

DISTANCE BETWEEN TREES AND PLANTS IN PLANTATIONS AND NUMBER TO ACRE.

Standard Apples	30 feet	50 Trees to Acre.
Standard Pears and Cherries	20 "	110 " " "
Dwarf Pears and Quince	12 "	325 " " "
Peaches and Plums	16 "	166 " " "
Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries	4x6 feet	1774 Plants to Acre.
Blackberries	4x8 "	1330 " " "
Strawberries	18 in.x4 "	7100 " " "

GUARANTEE.

We agree to furnish stock of quality and size ordered, in good condition and well packed. We agree that, to the best of our knowledge, the varieties shall be true to label. Should any prove untrue to label, we will replace free or refund amount paid for such stock as proves untrue. We do not guarantee to replace stock that fails to grow, as the risk of transplanting, of right, belongs to the purchaser and depends largely upon the care that it receives after it leaves our hands.



13—MAIDENS BLUSH. 14—BEN DAVIS. 15—TRANSPARENT. 16—SUTTON'S BEAUTY
17—DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG. 18—GRIMES GOLDEN. 19—JONATHAN.

FRUIT TREES.

APPLE

We usually plant 30,000 to 50,000 apple grafts of about 50 of the leading sorts. The grafts are made up in the winter and put away in boxes of damp sawdust in the cellar, until planted the following spring. At planting time they are all well calloused, showing that union between root and scion has taken place. The grafts are planted in nursery rows four feet apart and eight to twelve inches in the row or about 10,000 to the acre. At three years of age they are usually five to six feet high, well headed, and sufficient caliper to make first size trees and are then put upon the market. In apple as well as in all kinds of fruit trees the caliper or size of the body, governs the grade to which the tree belongs, as much as the height.

APPLES (Summer).

- Astrachan**—Medium to large, deep crimson, juicy, very acid. Tree very hardy. First of August.
- Duchess of Oldenberg**—Medium to large, yellow striped with crimson. Very handsome. Very hardy, early bearer and the most popular early market sort. Acid. August.
- Early Harvest**—Small to medium, pale yellow, mild flavor. First of August.
- Golden Sweet**—Medium size, yellow, extremely productive. August.
- Keswick Codlin**—Medium to large. Greenish yellow. Acid. One of the best cooking apples. Remains in good condition for a long season.

August and September.

- Sweet Bough**—Medium to large, pale yellow, very tender, and of excellent quantity. August.
- Tetofsky**—Medium size, very hardy Russian sort. Acid. July and August.
- Yellow Transparent**—Medium to large yellow. Acid, fair quality. Very early bearer and productive. July and August.

APPLES (Autumn).

- Alexander**—Large, handsome, red striped. Acid. September and October.
- Autumn Strawberry**—Medium, whitish splashed with red, tender, juicy, sub-acid. September and October.
- Fall Pippin**—Medium to large, yellow, sub-acid. Quality good. October and November.
- Gravenstein**—Medium to large, fine quality, mild acid. September and October.
- Lowell**—(Greasy Pippin)—Large, bright yellow, skin oily, rich acid flavor. September and October.
- Maiden's Blush**—Medium to large, yellow with a beautiful red cheek, sub-acid. September.
- Munson Sweet**—Medium size, pale yellow, slight blush, abundant bearer. Oct. and November.
- Ohio Nonpareil**—Medium to large, yellow splashed with red, tender, juicy, rich, aromatic, sub-acid, very good. October and November.

Pumpkin Sweet—Large yellowish russet, very sweet and rich, valuable for baking. September and October.

Western Beauty—Large, greenish yellow, shaded dull red, mild sub-acid. October and November.

Wealthy—Large yellow streaked with red. Tree very hardy productive and an early bearer, sub-acid. September to November.

APPLES (Winter)

Banana—Medium to large, yellow splashed with red, said to be of best quality.

Bottle Greening—Medium to large size; greenish yellow with crimson blush; pleasant acid; a strong hardy variety. January and February.

Belle De Boscop—Large, yellow, shaded red, vigorous grower, acid. February to April.

Boiken—Medium size, yellow, acid, long keeper. One of the best cooking apples. March and April.

Bismarck—Large, handsome, yellow sometimes shaded red, sub-acid, early bearer. November and December.

Baldwin—Medium, bright red, rich sub-acid. The leading apple for this latitude. December to February.

Babbitt—(Western Baldwin)—Medium, deep red, fine grained, rich acid, long keeper.

Bentley Sweet—Medium size dark red. January to March.

Ben Davis—Large, handsome, striped, valuable market sort for some localities. January to March.

Delaware Red Winter—(Lawver)—Medium size; red; fair quality; very long keeper. April and May.

Danvers Sweet—Medium, yellow, fine quality, fit for use during the whole winter and will keep as late as April.

Fameuse—(Snow)—Small to medium, deep crimson, flesh white, of best quality, very mild acid. November and Dec.

Fallwater—Very large, greenish yellow with dull red cheek, mild sub-acid but rather coarse grained. Nov. to Jan.

Grimes Golden—Medium yellow, of highest quality, very productive and one of the best family apples. December and Jan.

Golden Russet—Small to medium, dull russet, mild acid, very long keeper. March to May.

Gano—An improved Ben Davis, being of better quality and darker red.

Greenville—(Winter's Maiden Blush)—Resembles Maiden Blush in every respect but later in ripening. November to January.

Hubbardston—Medium to large, yellow striped with red, of fine quality. January to March.

Jonathan—Medium, dark red, extra quality, one of the very best apples for home and market. January to March.

King—Very large, striped, yellow flesh, mild acid. December.

Longfield—Medium size; yellow; of fair quality.

Mann—Medium, greenish yellow mottled, medium quality, very long keeper. March to May.

Mammoth Black Twig—Large dark red, hardy, productive.

McIntosh Red—Small to medium, deep crimson, highest quality, juicy, sub-acid. An improved Fameuse.

Northwestern Greening—Large, yellow, rich acid, good keeper. January to March.

Northern Spy—Medium to large, striped, very mild, sub-acid, delicious flavor. November and December.

Opalescent—Medium to large, color light shaded to a very dark crimson with yellow dots, skin smooth, said to be susceptible to a very high polish. December to March.

Paradise Winter Sweet—Medium to large, dull green, flesh white, fine grained, juicy, sweet, very good. December to March.

Pewaukee—Medium to large, striped, sub-acid, hardy and productive. December and January.

Rambo—Medium size, streaked and mottled yellow and red. Tender; mild flavor; best quality and a highly esteemed old variety. November to December.

Roxbury Russet—Medium dull green covered with brownish yellow russet with faint blush, rich sub-acid. January to May.

Rome Beauty—Large yellow, shaded and striped with bright red, sprinkled with light dots. Flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Succeeds well in central and southern Ohio. December to February.

Rhode Island Greening—Large, greenish yellow, juicy, rich acid. January to March.

Sutton Beauty—Handsome yellow, striped crimson, sub-acid, good quality. January and February.

Salome—Medium uniform size, yellow splashed with red, good quality, very long keeper. March to May.

Stark—Medium to large, yellow splashed with red, mild, sub-acid, abundant bearer. January to March.

Talman Sweet—Medium size, yellow, sweet, good quality. November to March.

Twenty Ounce—Very large, yellow striped red, coarse grained, slightly sub-acid, quality good. October to January.

Wagner—Medium size, yellow striped with red. Tree bears very young. Sub-acid. December to February.

Wallbridge—Medium yellow, striped red. Tree very hardy and thrifty, long keeper. January to April.

Wolff River—Very large, yellow, shaded and striped red, pleasant subacid, extremely hardy. December to March.

Winesap—Medium, deep red, rich sub-acid, high flavor. December to April.

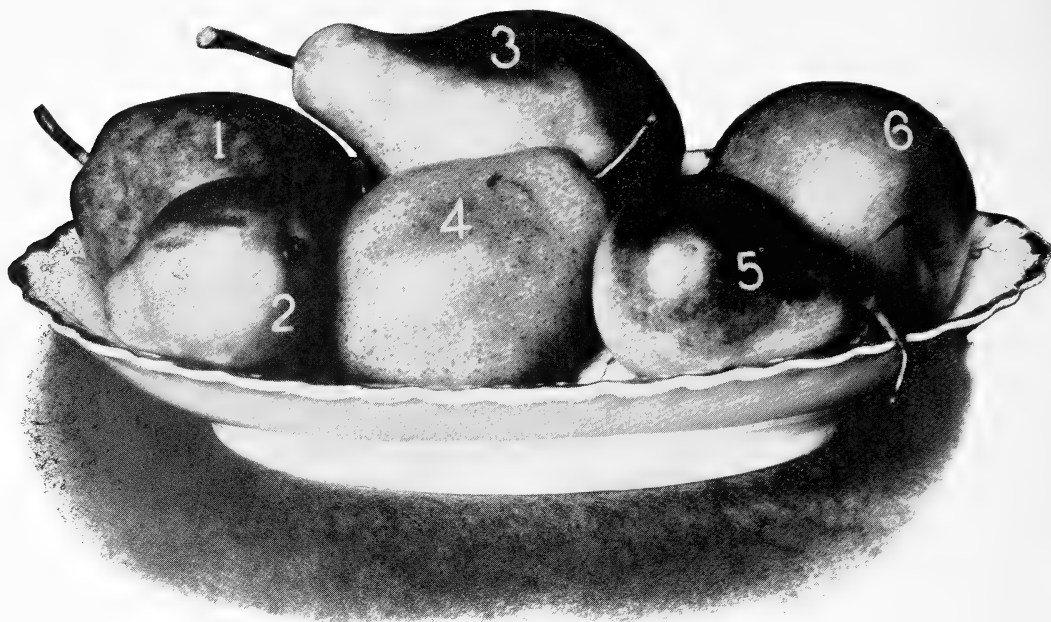
York Imperial—Medium, yellow, shaded red, juicy, sub-acid, and an excellent shiping apple. January to March.

CRAB APPLE.

Hyslop—Large, deep crimson, very handsome. October.

Transcendent—Medium, yellow striped with red. September and October.

Whitney—Large, green splashed with carmine, firm and juicy, excellent for cider.



1—FLEMISH BEAUTY. 2—MARY. 3—BARTLETT. 4—KIEFFER.
5—WORDEN SECKEL. 6—ANJOU.

PEAR

Our usual planting of pears is 20,000 stocks. These stocks, as well as quince, plum, cherry and rose stocks, and many kinds of shrubs and tree seedlings, are imported from France, England and Holland. We import twenty to thirty large tree cases every winter, which usually arrive about Jan. 15th. As soon as they are received they are put in our frost proof cellars, and are left undisturbed until frost is all out of contents. After that, we root, prune and count and put away ready for planting. The fruit stocks are budded the following July and August, the pears attaining marketable size in two or three years. We grow about twenty-five varieties of pears, but the demand has been mostly for Bartletts and Kieffers and these are budded in much larger quantities than most other sorts.

Dwarf pears are budded on quince stocks of which we usually import about 10,000 plants, some being budded to improved varieties of the quince. Some kinds of pears, like Bartlett, Kieffer, Flemish Beauty, etc., do not make a good union on quince, and are nearly worthless grown in this way. The Duchess is one of the best sorts to grow in this way, as it is much more prolific on quince stock than when grown as a standard tree. Others that succeed well as dwarfs are the Louisa Bonne de Jersey, Anjou, Clapp's Favorite, Lawrence, Mary, Seckel and Wilder. Dwarf pears and quinces are usually sold at two years from bud, and are then stocky, well furnished trees, three to four feet high. Varieties starred (*) can be supplied in dwarfs.

***Anjou**—Medium to large, rich vinous, one of the best fall sorts. October and November.

Bartlett—Medium to large, good quality, early abundant bearer, the most popular sort. September.

***Belle Lucrative**—Medium, juicy, delicious, productive. September and October.

Clairgeau—Large, very handsome, yellow with a beautiful red cheek, vinous flavor, early bearer. October and November.

***Clapp's Favorite**—Medium to large, yellow with bright red cheek, juicy. August.

Columbia—Medium, high quality. September and October.

***Duchesse D'Angouleme**—Very large, buttery, excellent for canning. Is the most productive as a dwarf. One of the leading market sorts. October and November.

Flemish Beauty—Large, juicy, rich, greenish russet color. A very popular sort. September and October.

***Howell**—Medium, yellow russet, best quality. October.

Kieffer—A beautiful yellow with tinge of red on sunny side. Flesh firm, rather tart and a fair canning pear when properly ripened. Has been very profitable in the past. Tree very healthy, strong grower, remarkably heavy bearer. Not troubled with San Jose scale, and seldom blights. We believe it would be an excellent variety to top graft to choicer sorts. October to December.

***Louise Bonne De Jersey**—Medium, greenish yellow with bright red cheek. A very profitable late dwarf pear. September and October.

***Lawrence**—Medium, yellow with pleasant aromatic flavor, hardy. November to January.

***Mary**—Small, green partly covered with bright red, very early bearer and one of the best early pears. Very similar in appearance to Margaret and Wilder but a more profitable pear than either with us. First of August.

Rosney—Large size, yellow with crimson blush, handsome, flesh juicy and sweet. Excellent quality. September.

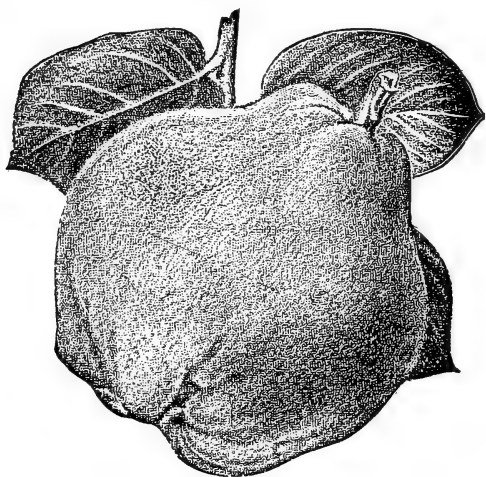
***Sheldon**—Medium, russet brown, brisk vinous flavor, of first quality. Tree vigorous and productive. October.

***Seckel**—Small, rich, yellowish brown, fine grained, sweet, a standard for quality. Tree moderate grower and hardy. September and October.

Wilder—Medium, yellow, bright red cheek. August 1st.

Worden Seckel—Surpasses in size and beauty the Seckel, with same high quality. Yellow with beautiful blush cheek. October.

QUINCE.



BOUGEAT QUINCE

Champion—Very large, pear shaped, fair and smooth, good quality, late ripening.

Meeches Prolific—Medium, bright yellow, very good bearer, ripens early, cooking qualities unsurpassed.

Orange—Large, apple shaped, tender and of excellent quality, the leading sort.

Bougeat—Tree a remarkable strong grower and immensely productive. Fruit of largest size, round, rich, golden yellow, very tender, when cooked and a good keeper.

CHERRIES.

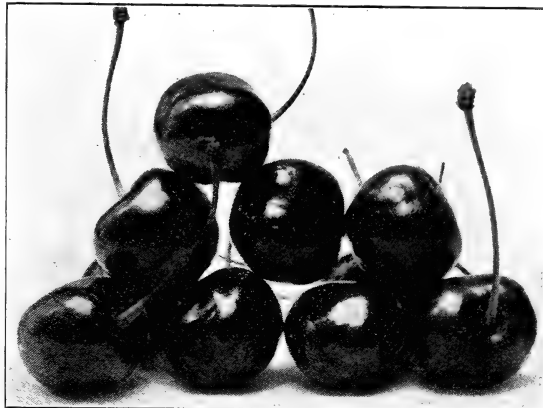
We annually plant and bud 10,000 to 20,000 cherry. The sweet varieties are usually offered five to seven feet for No. 1 stock, at two or three years of age; the sour varieties being more dwarf in growth rarely attain more than five feet in height at this age and are graded four to five or four to six feet for No. 1 stock. It is very essential that cherry trees be planted either in the fall or early in the spring, as they are rather difficult to transplant and late spring setting nearly always results in serious loss. They should also be planted on well drained soil to succeed as they will not stand wet feet.

***Allen**—Large, heart shape, very firm, nearly black when ripe, similar to Black Tartarian but later. July.

***Black Tartarian**—Large, juicy, rich and productive. Last of June.

Dyehouse—Similar to Early Richmond but earlier. First of June.

***Dykeman**—Large, black, firm, of excellent quality. The latest of all sweet cherries.



WINDSOR

Early Richmond—Medium, dark red, juicy, rich, acid, the leading old sort. June.

***Early Lamorie**—Very early, good size, dark purple, rich and excellent. June.

English Morello—Fair size, blackish red, rich acid. Tree dwarf. August.

***Gov. Wood**—Large, light red, rich and meaty. June.

Louis Phillippe—Large, dark red, mild acid. July.

Large Montmorency—Large, dark red, ten days later than Early Richmond and very productive. The leading market sort. Last of June.

May Duke—Large, red juicy and mild. First of June.

***Napoleon**—Large, pale yellow and red, firm and productive. July.

Ostheimer—Large, heart shaped, nearly black when ripe, juicy and rich acid. August.

***Rockport**—Large, light red. June.

Reine Hortense—Large, bright red, mild acid. July.

***Schmidt**—Large, dark, tender, fine flavor. July.

***Windsor**—Large, liver colored, firm and of good quality. July.

***Yellow Spanish**—Large, yellow, light red cheek, June.

(Sweet varieties are starred—*)

PLUMS.

We usually plant 20,000 to 25,000 plum stocks, which we bud to about thirty of the leading Japanese and European sorts. The European varieties attain saleable size when two or three years old.

Arch Duke—Valuable market sort, large, black, fair quality. First of September.

Bradshaw—Large, yellowish nearly covered with purplish red, juicy, fairly productive. August.

German Prune—Large, purplish red, freestone. September.

Geuii—Medium, bluish, heart shaped, sweet and pleasant. One of the best market sorts. September.

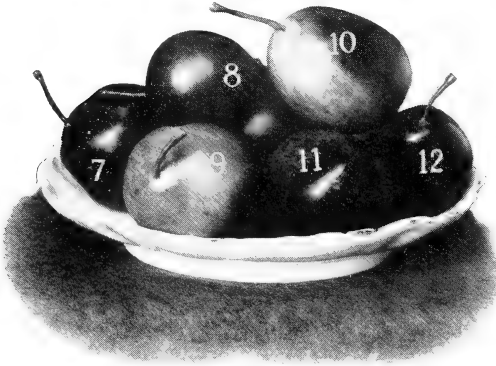
Grand Duke—Very large, dark, fine quality and very productive. Last of September.

Italian Prune—(Fellenberg)—Large, purple, firm flesh, fine for drying. Better color than the German prune and a little later. September.

Imperial Gage—Medium, golden yellow, of excellent quality. August.

Lombard—Medium, red, juicy, hardy and very productive. The leading market sort. August.

Monarch—Large, bluish purple, one of the latest plums, following Grand Duke. Perfect freestone. October.



7—BURBANK. 8—GEUII. 9—COES GOLDEN. 10—BRADSHAW. 11—POND SEEDLING. 12—LOMBARD.

Pond—Very large, bright red, very handsome. September.

Reine Claude—(Baveys Green Gage)—Small to medium, yellow, of excellent quality, very productive. September.

Shipper's Pride—Large, dark purple, fine, juicy and sweet. September.

Shropshire Damson—Small, dark purple, very productive, very tart. September.

Yellow Egg—Very large, fairly productive and fair quality. August.

JAPANESE PLUMS.

The Japanese plums are all strong growers and, as a class, are very productive. The trees hold their foliage well in the fall, and are quite ornamental. They succeed in many places where the European sorts do not. Owing to their rapid growth they make a very desirable tree for transplanting at one year from bud.

Abundance—Medium size, hardy and productive in most sections; yellow, partly covered with red, handsome upright grower. August.

Burbank—With us the best bearer and most profitable of the Japan plums. Fruit yellow partly covered with red, large size. Tree hardy and vigorous but rather a sprawling grower. August.

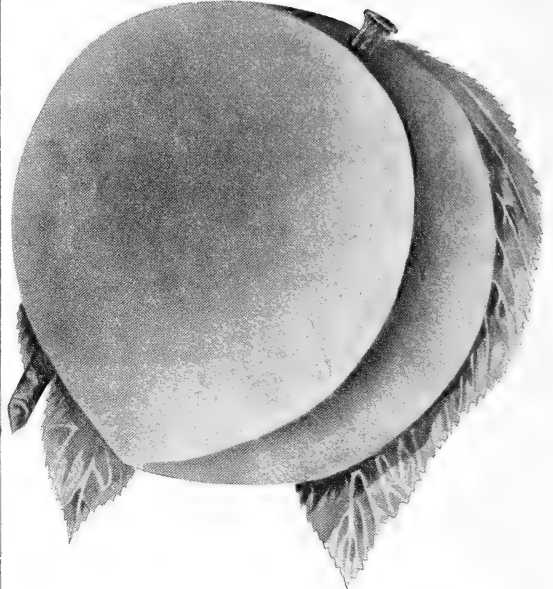
Climax—Large, heart shaped, dark red, delicious flavor and fragrance, season very early.

Red June—Small to medium, very red, one of the most productive and best of the early Japanese plums. First of August.

Satsuma—Medium, heart shaped, purple with blue bloom, flesh firm of a blood red color. August.

Wickson—Large, heart shaped, dark maroon red covered with whitish bloom. Flesh firm, yellow and rich. Tree a vigorous handsome, pyramidal grower. One of the best Japan plums.

PEACHES.



ELBERTA

Peaches are one of our leading specialties, our location and soil being well adapted to their culture. In September of each year, we plant from fifty to one hundred bushels of peach seed in rows to admit of horse cultivation. The seed germinates the following spring, and the trees are budded the following August and September. At one year from bud they attain a height of three to six feet and are then made into four or five grades, tied in bundles of tens and twenties, and shipped direct to the planter in the fall, or else healed in in our frost proof cellars, and are sent out to our customers in the spring.

As the young peach trees make such a rapid growth, they are rather more tender than orchard trees, hence we do not recommend that they be planted in the fall. However, they can be healed in outside, sloping them at an angle of about 45 degrees, covering most of the top with soil and throwing boughs over all. Many of our large customers are buying in the fall and treating trees in this way, so as to secure the sorts that they want, before stock has been depleted by sales, and so as to have the stock ready for early planting. All varieties are freestone except as noted.

The varieties are named, as nearly as we can ascertain, in the order of their ripening.

Sneed—Early, white fleshed clingstone.

Alexander—Medium, greenish white, nearly covered with rich red. Clingstone. Last of July.

Triumph—Medium, yellow with crimson cheek. Flesh greenish yellow. Clingstone.

Admiral Dewey—Said to be better form and color than Triumph. Hardy and productive. Perfect freestone. August 1st.

Early Rivers—Fair size, creamy white with delicate pink cheek. First to tenth of August.

Champion—Medium to large, creamy white with red cheek, sweet, rich, and juicy, the first really good peach to ripen, hardy and productive. First to middle of August.

Early Michigan—Medium, well colored, white flesh, very hardy and productive.

Mountain Rose—Medium to large, highly colored, white flesh, a very popular old sort.

Carmen—Medium to large, creamy white with deep blush, good quality and good shipper.

Graves—Medium to large, yellow flesh, highly colored, very productive and stands shipping well. Very popular new sort. Middle to last of August.

Lockwood's Early—(Yellow St. John)—Medium to large, yellow freestone, mottled red cheek, juicy and of good quality.

Foster—Very large and handsome, uniform size and a few days earlier than early Crawford. Last of August.

Fitzgerald—Fruit large, uniform size, brilliantly colored yellow suffused with red. Early September.

Crawfords Early—A splendid old variety, very large, yellow, rich, juicy, slightly sub-acid. First of September.

Barnard—Medium, purplish red, yellow flesh, fine quality, small pit, hardy and productive.

Captain Ede—Large, yellow, excellent quality. Said to be similar to Elberta, but ripening ten days earlier.

Niagara—One of the largest yellow peaches. Said in some sections to surpass Elberta in quality, color and vigor. One week earlier than the Elberta.

Jaques Rareripe—Medium to large, yellow flesh.

Crosby—Medium to large, very hardy and productive, small pit and of best quality. Middle of September.

Garfield—(Brigdon)—Large, yellow. Middle of September.

Engles Mammoth—Large, yellow, well colored, immensely productive and hardy, a variety that has attracted attention wherever planted. Middle of September.

Frances—Large, yellow, brilliantly colored, flesh solid making it a good shipper.

Elberta—Very large, yellow with red cheek. Flesh yellow and firm, making it one of the very best shippers. Exceedingly prolific, sure bearer and succeeds everywhere, where peaches are grown. The greatest peach in America today. September 15th to 20th.

Old Mixon—Fruit medium to large, very uniform in size, high quality, white with red cheek, very hardy and productive.

Stump the World—Resembles Old Mixon. Usually a little larger and some later.

Wheatland—One of the largest and handsomest of yellow peaches. Is a shy bearer in some sections.

Pearce's Mammoth—(Briners Yellow)—Large yellow freestone. Well liked where known. Tree of dwarf spreading habit.

Bronson—Medium to large, yellow, hardy and productive. A decided improvement on Hill's Chilli.

Reeves Favorite—Medium to large, uniform size, yellow with fine red cheek.

Latham's White—Large, handsome white flesh peach, fine quality, hardy and productive.

Gold Drop—Medium size, round, clear yellow with faint blush. Fruit of best quality and of a peculiar apricot flavor when canned. Very hardy, productive and an early bearer.

New Prolific—Large yellow peach, very popular as a market sort.

Kalamazoo—Very similar, if not identical, with New Prolific.

Crawfords Late—An old standard universal favorite, large size, handsome, and usually a good bearer. September 20th to 25th.

Reynolds No. 1—A local peach from Catawba Island, equal to Crawfords Late in size, but productive in some places where Crawfords Late does not succeed.

Gold Mine—Described by the introducer as an improved Late Crawford. More hardy and productive.

Lemon Free—Medium to large, dull yellow peach of excellent quality and great hardiness, very productive. Would be a very profitable peach if it did not lack in color.

Scott's Nonpareil—Fine late yellow peach. Last of September.

Marshall—Large handsome peach of Smock type.

Beer's Smock—An improvement on the common or Jersey Smock. Next to the Elberta is probably the most profitable peach grown in the northern fruit section.

Chair's Choice—Largest size, yellow with red cheek, very handsome and desirable.

Wheeler's Late—Very large, yellow peach, ripening after Beer's Smock. Rich, good quality and a good shipper.

Salway—Large size, flesh very yellow and rich, firm, productive and an excellent shipper. One of the very best sorts for northern Ohio, where it is extensively planted.

MULBERRIES.

New American—Along with the Downing's Everbearing the best variety for fruit, being very large, vigorous, and productive. Ripens from the middle of June to September.

Downing's Everbearing—Very similar to the above.

Russian—Very hardy, vigorous growing tree. Fruit variable from small to fair size and in color from white to black. Desirable for its hardiness.

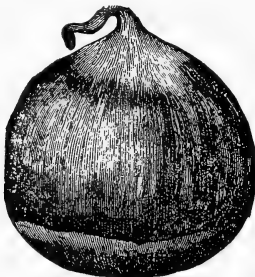
NUTS.

Where not native, nut trees should be planted as they are of easy culture and require little attention. Nearly all of them are also valuable for the timber.

BUTTERNUT—(White Walnut)—A native tree producing quantity of large, oblong nuts, which are prized for their sweet and nutritious kernels.

CHESTNUT—(Spanish)—A dwarf tree producing abundantly very large nuts not as sweet as the American Chestnut.

CHESTNUT—(Japan)—Very dwarf growing tree, said to be very productive, producing nuts of immense size. Tree a poor grower.



AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT

CHESTNUT—(American Sweet)—A very valuable native tree both for timber and fruit. Nuts very much sweeter and better flavor than any of the foreign sorts or named hybrids; succeeds best on sandy soil.

HICKORY—(Shellbark)—A native tree of large growth with wood of great strength and elasticity. Quality of nut unsurpassed.

WALNUT—(Japan Sieboldi)—Perfectly hardy, rapid growing, with large leaf. Said to bear young and abundantly. Nuts produced in clusters, resembling butternuts in shape and quality but smaller and with thinner shell.

BLACK WALNUT—A native tree and most valuable of all nut trees for its timber, bringing the highest price. Tree a rapid grower producing a large quantity of nuts of excellent quality.

WALNUT—(English)—Too tender to plant for profit in this latitude.

GRAPE VINES.

We are favorably located for the propagation of grape vines, owing to the fact that in our locality are large vineyards, giving us an opportunity to select good sound wood of all the leading varieties for cutting. The gravelly and sandy

nature of our soil enables us to get a heavy branch root system on our vines, equal in every way to the vines grown in western New York. We put our vines upon the market at two years of age, carefully graded in two distinct grades, No. 1 and No. 2. The No. 2, two year old vines are equal in every respect to the No. 1, one year old vines, usually sent out. We plant about 200,000 cuttings annually.



FIELD OF 2 YEAR GRAPE VINES, Photographed Sept. 1st 1906

Agawam—(Rogers No. 15)—Red or amber colored. Berries and clusters large. Skin thick. Flesh pulpy, meaty, of a rich aromatic flavor. Ripens with Concord. Vine strong and vigorous and a healthy grower.

Brighton—Bright red, berries medium, bunches medium to large. Berries very sweet with scarcely any pulp, best quality. Vine fairly vigorous and healthy, ripens early.

Catawba—Dark red when fully ripe, berries and bunches medium to large with a rich vinous flavor and of best quality for table and wine. Vine a good grower of medium hardiness. Ripens late.

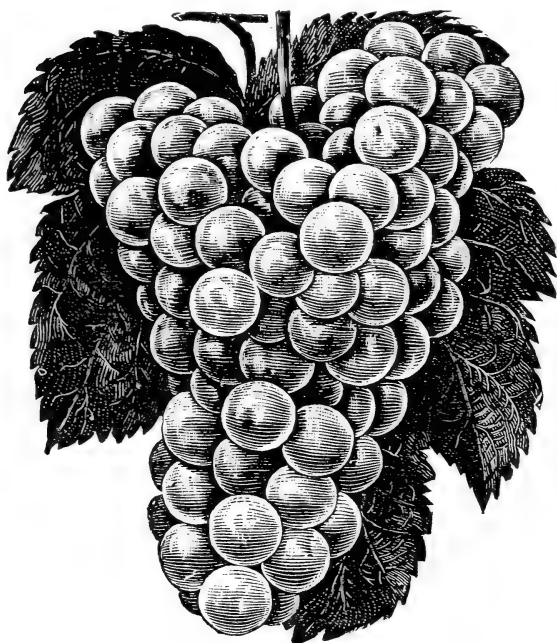
Campbells Early—Berries and bunches large. Berries black, sweet, and juicy, with few seeds that part readily from the pulp. Keeping and shipping qualities are excellent. Strong grower with large healthy foliage. Ripens a little earlier than Concord.

Concord—The most popular and reliable grape in America. Bunches large shouldered and compact. Berries large, black, covered with a rich bloom. Flesh juicy, and fair quality. Strong grower, very hardy, healthy and productive.

Delaware—Berries red, small. Bunches small, compact. Skin thin but firm. Flesh juicy, very sweet, best quality for table and wine. Vine hardy but of slow growth and thin foliage, requires rich soil and good culture.

Moore's Early—Earliest black grape, berries very large. Bunches medium size. Good quality. Vine hardy and healthy.

Niagara—The most popular white grape in America today. Berries and bunches very large and handsome. Skin, thin and tough. Ships well. Ripens with Concord. Vine very vigor-



NIAGARA GRAPE

ous, healthy and productive.

Worden—Similar to the Concord in hardness, size and productiveness. Better quality. Week to ten days earlier, but does not keep and ship as well as the Concord.

Woodruff Red—Large berries, brilliant red. Very attractive, commanding a high price. Medium season.

Wyoming Red—Bright red berries, a little larger than the Delaware, tender, juicy and sweet. Foliage more robust and healthy than the Delaware. Ripens early with the Delaware and is a very desirable early market sort.

Currants and Gooseberries.

We grow annually several thousand currants and gooseberries, which are usually offered at two years of age. These grow readily from cuttings and layers which are taken off and planted in the fall. We grow all the leading varieties, but our sales run largely to Fays Prolific in currants, owing to the large size of the fruit and its free bearing qualities.

CURRANTS.

Black Naples—A popular, well known sort of strong growth.

Cherry—Before the introduction of the Fays one of the largest red currants grown and still a very popular variety.



Fay's Prolific—The largest and most popular of all red currants. In planting the Fay's Prolific you are planting the best.

Lee's Prolific—An improvement on the Black Naples in that the fruit is produced in clusters, and not scattered as much as the Black Naples.

North Star—Similar to the Victoria but holding its size better.

Pomona—Medium size, excellent quality, bright red.

Versailles—Medium to large size, of excellent quality. An old reliable sort.

Victoria—Very vigorous and productive, medium bright red berries. Bunches long, late, hanging on bushes for a long time after ripening.

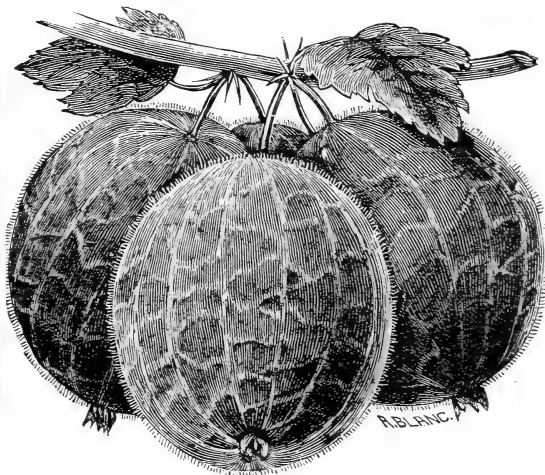
White Grape—Medium, transparent white, sweet, of excellent quality.

Wilder—Said to equal the Fay's Prolific in size, with longer bunches, less acidity and a much stronger growth.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Downing—Fruit large, greenish white, flesh soft, juicy, good. Plants vigorous and prolific and quite free from mildew.

Houghton—Fruit medium size, pale red. Flesh tender and sweet. Vigorous grower, very productive and very free from mildew.



INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY

Industry—Large, oval, dark red English sort. Plants vigorous and productive. One of the best of the European sorts. Should be sprayed to control mildew.

RASPBERRIES.

The black and purple varieties are grown by layering the tips in August and September. These should not be disturbed in the fall but should be dug and planted the following spring as early as possible. The roots on this class of raspberries, should be handled very carefully, as they will not stand exposure.

Cumberland—Similar to Gregg in firmness, size and shipping qualities. Said to outyield the Gregg in many localities.

Eureka—Very productive, early, but bush not as strong grower as the Kansas. Berries larger than the Kansas and better quality.

Gregg—For twenty years a very popular, large, late variety, an excellent shipping and market sort.

Kansas—One of the most rampant growers of any of the black-caps. Branches freely, is healthy and very productive. Berries fairly firm and a good shipper for an early berry.

RASPBERRIES. (Purple).

This class of raspberries are of recent origin and are remarkable in that they are a cross between the red and the black raspberries and are more productive and vigorous than either. Color a dull purplish red of a rich sprightly flavor, somewhat tart, highly appreciated for table and canning purposes. Hundreds of acres are being contracted for by canneries at big prices.

We offer the following varieties in the order of their introduction:

Schaffer—Immensely productive, large size.

Columbian—Equal in every respect to the Schaffer, bush more stocky and hardier. Fruit, while not firm enough for distant shipment, is rather firmer than the Schaffer.

"HAYMAKER"

THE NEW
RASPBERRY



RASPBERRIES (Red).

The red and yellow varieties spread from the root and the young sucker plants are dug and put upon the market. These succeed planted either in the fall or spring.

Cuthbert—The old reliable red sort which still takes the lead.

Early King—The best early red.

Louden—An excellent variety of medium season, preferred by many to the Cuthbert.

RASPBERRIES (Yellow).

Golden Queen—Berries of good size, creamy yellow, firm, solid, rich and sweet.

Blackberries and Dewberries.

We are making a specialty of growing blackberries from root cuttings. This is done by digging the roots in the fall and cutting them up into small pieces, which are stored in boxes of sand and sawdust until spring. These are then sowed in drills two and one half feet apart, so as to admit of horse cultivation. The plants are ploughed out in the fall, counted and graded and packed away ready for shipment. Our planting this year consists of ten leading varieties of about one-half million plants. Last year we made a shipment of one full car of blackberries, 240,000 plants to one nurseryman, which we have reason to think was the largest single shipment of blackberries ever made.

Haymaker—The most vigorous and productive of its class, and the latest to be introduced. Excels all other raspberries in yield.

BLACKBERRIES AND DEWBERRIES.

Many nurseryman handle sucker plants, which are shoots or suckers dug from among old plants, and are liable to be covered with rust, which is fatal to the blackberry. Our root cutting plants are free from this disease, as it **cannot be communicated** year by year from the root cuttings. The root-cutting plants are also better rooted, resembling a transplanted grape vine in the quantity of roots found on each plant.

Ancient Britton—Medium size and quality, hardy and productive.

Blower's—Described by the originator to be big, luscious, over-shadowing all others in hardiness and quality.

Early King—An extra early blackberry, hardy, good size and quality. Ripens its entire crop early. Sweet and desirable for home use or market.

Early Harvest—Very early, beginning to ripen with the last of the raspberries. Fruit medium size, firm, and an enormous bearer. Berries are long, jet black, holding their color the best of any blackberry. It is not entirely hardy but will sometimes winter kill if not protected.



ELDORADO

STRAWBERRIES.

We plant and offer annually twelve or fifteen leading sorts of strawberries. While hundreds of varieties of strawberries are being offered, including scores of new varieties at fancy prices, we find that nearly all of them are a disappointment when they are tried. We advise our customers to plant only such varieties as are succeeding well in their locality. New and untried kinds should be bought sparingly.

No fruit is as productive or as well liked as the strawberry. A man is blind to his own interests if he has a rod of land and has not a strawberry bed. At least every third row should be planted with a perfect flower variety as a pollinizer.

August Luther—(Per)—Very early and good quality.

Brandywine—(Per)—Fruit large, heartshaped, firm, good quality and rich deep color. Plants

Eldorado—The most popular blackberry of recent introduction. Hardy and produces large crops of fruit of the best quality. Sweet and pleasing to the taste. The demand for Eldorado has been greater than the supply for a number of years.

Erie—A fine, large berry, mid to late season, productive and quite hardy.

Lucretia Dewberry—Berries larger and better than any blackberry ripening with the last of the raspberries. Its trailing habit renders its easy to protect in a cold climate. Berries sweet and luscious and command the highest price. On the right kind of soil it is immensely productive.

Mersereau—An early mammoth variety, iron clad in hardness, exceptionally sweet, rich and melting. Foliage large, deep green and healthy.

Ohmer—A very large late variety, immensely productive. We have picked this variety continuously for six weeks. Berries large, roundish, firm, rather too tart. Cane quite hardy.

Rathbun—Of recent introduction and said to surpass any other blackberry in size. With us, the plants have done nicely but for some reason it has not fruited satisfactorily.

Snyder—Most vigorous, hardy, reliable, very productive. Fruit medium to large. Medium season.

Taylor—Equally hardy and productive with Snyder but not quite as strong a grower, better quality, sweeter and a little later.

strong, healthy and productive. Mid to late season.

Bubach—(Imp)—An old variety which is still in great demand, large and productive, fair quality and ripening early. Plants send out a sufficient number of short, stocky runners, but not too thick to mature large fruit. The fruit is large size, light colored, moderately firm, very profitable for near market. Medium early.

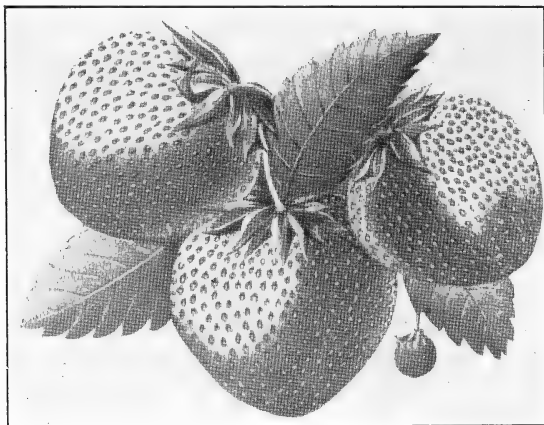
Commonwealth—(Per)—A new berry of great promise. Large, productive, fine flavor, firm and dark colored. Season medium to late.

Excelsior—(Per)—Very early, making a mass of runners. Fruit is medium in size, bright red color, and rather too tart, otherwise is one of the best early strawberries which we grow. Very productive.

Gandy—(Per)—More largely grown than any other of the extremely late varieties. Fruit is large, regular in shape and firm, reaching market in best condition. One of the best late varieties.

Glen Mary—(Per)—Very large, firm and a good shipper, and very productive. Berries are liable to have white tips, which render them rather unattractive.

Haviland—(Imp)—An old reliable sort. Fruit is large, conical, bright red, moderately firm. Early.



COMMONWEALTH

Marshall—Large vigorous plants, clean and healthy. It is strictly a fancy berry. Fruit very large, roundish, very dark glossy red, of most excellent qualities. Medium season and fairly productive.

New York—Large, light red elongated berries. Very prolific and growing in popularity.

Sample—(Imp)—Large roundish berry, dark red to the center, moderately firm and good quality. Plant is large and healthy, making plenty of runners. Has proved a very valuable market berry in this section. Season medium to late.

Senator Dunlap—Fruit medium to large, conical in form, color a deep rich red. Flesh red, of a sprightly flavor, medium season and of easy culture.

Uncle Jim—Produces the largest and strongest plants of any of the varieties which we are growing. Fruit is large, high quality, handsome, firm and productive. Season medium to late.

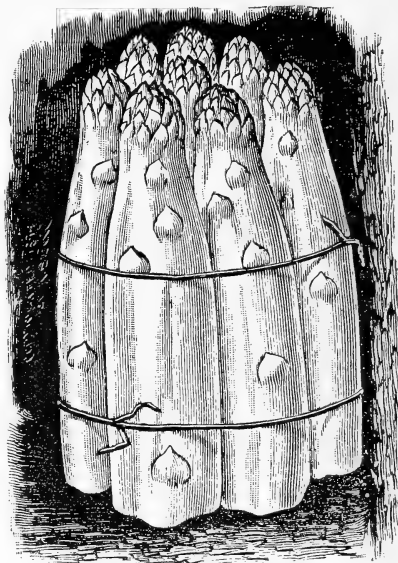
William Belt—Large size, bright red color and prime quality. Makes plants freely, but is rather more subject to rust than some other varieties. Mid-season.

ASPARAGUS.

We grow about 200,000 asparagus roots annually from seed. Owing to the large quantity which we grow, we are able to offer them at a very low price in quantity. It would hardly pay a person not engaged in the business, to attempt to grow their own plants. The stock we offer is two years old from seed.

Conover's Colossal—Popular old sort, productive and of fine quality.

Columbian Mammoth White—Strong, vigorous grower, with white shoots which remain white until three or four inches high. Many prefer it to the green sorts on this account.



GIANT ARGENTEUIL—A French variety whose stocks are of mammoth size. Immense yielder and very early.

PALMETTO—Earlier and larger than Conover's Colossal.

RHUBARB.

LINNAEUS—Large, tender and fine. The best.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

For the last two years there has been an unusual call for the better kind of shade and ornamental trees. To meet this demand we are annually planting 10,000 or 15,000 maples, also a good many thousand birch, catalpas, elms, horse chestnuts, oaks, sycamores, etc. The popularity of the Carolina poplar is waning, owing to the insect pests which trouble it, and people are turning their attention to silver maples and sycamores as the best rapid growing tree for extensive use. We anticipate that the sugar maple will be in large demand, where a fine, hardy, shade tree is wanted, and we have some 25,000 of this desirable shade tree in various stages of growth. We are annually budding a quantity of catalpa bungeii, that strikingly symmetrical, umbrella shaped tree, which has recently become so popular.

ALDER, Common—Dark healthy green foliage; tree rapid grower.

ALDER, Imperial Cut Leaved—A vigorous rapid-growing tree of very graceful, drooping habit. Leaves deeply serrated.

AESCULUS, Hippocastanum (White Flowering Horse Chestnut)—A medium sized tree with very handsome, round, symmetrical head. Magnificent spikes of white flowers with delicate fragrance.



SILVER MAPLE BLOCK 4 YEARS OLD 10 TO 12 FEET HIGH. Photographed Sept. 1st, 1906

ACER, Saccharinum (Sugar or Rock Maple)—

The most desirable shade and street tree and the most generally planted. Makes a large, spreading, symmetrical head, rarely broken down or injured by storms.

ACER, Dasycarpum (Silver or Soft Maple)—

More rapid growing than the rock maple and for this reason is very extensively planted as a street tree.

ACER, Platanoides (Norway Maple)—Sturdy,

compact, moderately vigorous, with round head and broad deep green leaves of great substance. A very handsome tree when developed, though liable to be rather crooked as a young tree.

ACER, Platanoides Schwedleri—A variety of the

Norway maple with purple leaves which are especially brilliant in the spring.

ACER, Platanoides Reitenbachi—A purple leaved

variety which, unlike the Schwedleri, is green in the spring, becoming more purplish as the spring advances until in the fall it is a purple scarlet.

ACER, Wierrii Laciniatum (Wier's Cut Leaved

Maple)—A variety of silver maple with deeply cut leaves and graceful, weeping habit. One of the finest shade and ornamental trees. Grows fully as rapidly as the silver maple and easily transplanted.

BETULA Alba (European White Birch)—Very

similar to the cut leaved weeping birch, except branches are not so drooping, and the leaves are not as deeply serrated.

BETULA, Pendula Laciniata (Cut Leaved

Weeping Birch)—The most popular and orna-

mental tree. Branches slender, graceful, drooping. Bark silvery white. Foliage deeply cut.

CATALPA, Speciosa—A very rapid growing tree

with large heart shaped leaves and large panicles of white flowers, dotted with purple and yellow. The flowers are very fragrant. In some sections the Catalpa Speciosa is considered very desirable for timber and is planted largely for this purpose.

CATALPA, Bungei—This variety is grown by

grafting on the Catalpa Speciosa at six to eight feet from the ground, and produces a remarkably striking, umbrella shaped top without any pruning or care. Very desirable for park and cemetery planting as well as for lawn.

CORNUS, Florida (White Flowered Dogwood)—

A small to medium sized tree, flowering early in the spring. Flowers four petaled, pure white, two to three inches in diameter, covering the tree before the leaves appear. 15 to 20 feet.

CORNUS, Florida flore rubro (Red Flowered

Dogwood)—A new variety similar to the above but with handsome red flowers. 12 to 15 feet.

CRATAEGUS, Oxyacantha Coccinea fl. pl.

(Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn)—A variety of the English Hawthorne. Covered in the spring with clusters of double bright scarlet flowers. Foliage early in the season, is a bright glossy green, making a remarkably beautiful setting for the flowers. 15 to 20 feet.

CRATAEGUS, Oxyacantha fl. pl. (Double White

Thorn)—Similar to Paul's scarlet except in color of flower, which are wax white. 15 to 20 feet.

CERCIS, Canadensis (American Judas Tree)—An ornamental flowering tree with heart shaped leaves of dark green, covered with a profusion of reddish purple flowers in the spring before the foliage appears. 15 to 20 feet.

CERCIS, Japonica (Japan Judas Tree)—Small size; flowers larger than those of *Canadensis*, of a darker, richer color. In the north is liable to freeze down occasionally, but when uninjured by winter is one of the most showy small flowering trees.

FAGUS, Purpurea (Purple Leaved Beech)—Foliage deep, purplish, crimson, becoming a dull purplish green as season advances. An elegant medium sized tree for the lawn, making an effective contrast with the light green of other trees.

LARIX, Europea (European Larch)—A rapid growing, pyramidal, shaped conifer, particularly beautiful in the spring when covered with the soft feathery foliage of delicate green. The new growth on the branches are drooping, giving it a very graceful effect. Makes a fine contrast planted with the white bark birch.

LIRODENDRON, Tulipifera (Whitewood)—A superb native tree of lofty growth; leaves a rich, glossy green, large kite shaped. Flowers large, tulip shaped, greenish yellow, shaded to orange at the base of the petal.

LIQUIDAMBER, Styraciflua (Sweet Gum)—A tree with corky like bark and star shaped lustrous leaves that change to intense crimson in the fall.

A beautiful tree but is sometimes injured by the severe winters of the northern states.

MAGNOLIA, Accuminata (Cucumber tree)—Tree attains large size. Leaves large, beautiful, dark green.

MAGNOLIA, Conspicua—A dwarf Chinese species with large, showy, white, bell shaped flowers, covering the tree thickly the last of April or the first of May. 15 to 20 feet.

MAGNOLIA, Lenei—A Chinese species with large, deep rose colored flowers. 15 to 20 feet.

MAGNOLIA, Soulangeana—Similar to the conspicuous and others of this class, except the flowers are tinged with rosy violet. The most free blooming and best of the dwarf magnolias. 10 to 15 feet.

MORUS, Tartarica pendula (Tea's Weeping Mulberry)—Deservedly one of the most popular, umbrella shaped, weeping trees. Leaves deeply serrated; branches slender and willowy, falling to the ground. It is the most beautiful of weeping trees.

POPULUS, Monilifera (Carolina Poplar)—Unexcelled for quick rapid growth and immediate effect. It is planted in large numbers for street trees and on allotments for shade, but it is wise to plant more desirable trees with them to take their place later.

POPULUS, Fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar)—Old spire-like Poplar, distinct from all other trees in appearance.

PLATANUS, Orientalis (Oriental Plane)—A large, wide spreading tree, with large, leathery, glossy leaves. A better tree than the American Sycamore, both in foliage and hardiness.

PLATANUS, Occidentalis (American Sycamore)—Quite similar to the oriental sycamore, except

that the body is more mottled with white and gray bark. The bark effect is very effective in winter.

PRUNUS, Pissardi (Purple leaved plum)—Medium sized tree with large dark, crimson foliage, retaining its color fairly well through the entire season. One of the best purple leaved trees. Is also often grown in shrub form by frequent pruning, and planted with yellow leaved shrubs for contrast.

PYRUS, Augustifolia (Bechtel's double flowering crab)—The most beautiful of all flowering crabs. Tree begins flowering very young and covered in the spring with large, beautiful, double, fragrant flowers of a beautiful, delicate pink color.

QUERCUS, Coccinea (Scarlet Oak)—A large, grand, round top tree with bright green, deeply serrated leaves, changing to brilliant red in fall and are retained in their full beauty long after other trees are bare.

QUERCUS, Palustris (Pink Oak)—A very popular pyramidal variety with spreading, half weeping branches, of faster growth than most of the oaks and one of the best varieties. Leaves are finely divided, deep glossy green, turning to orange scarlet in the fall.

SORBUS, Aucuparia (European Mountain Ash)—Medium sized tree, covered in the early fall and winter with clusters of bright scarlet berries. 15 to 20 feet.

SORBUS, Pinnatifida (Oak Leaf Mountain Ash)—A handsome tree with rich green foliage, deeply serrated. Head more symmetrical than the European but not so productive of the ornamental berry. 15 to 20 feet.

SALISBURIA, Adiantifolia (Maiden Hair Fern Tree)—A moderately growing tree with thick leathery leaves, shaped like the leaves of the maiden hair fern. Of unique appearance and habit of growth.

TILIA, Europea (European Silver Leaved Linden)—Medium sized tree of graceful habit, with dense globular head. Leaves are silvery on the underside and foliage is retained until late autumn.

TILIA, Americana (American Linden)—Of larger growth than the European with large leaves, but not so compact a top as the European variety. Rapid growth and hardy.

ULMUS, Americana (American White Elm)—A native tree of large size with wide spreading fan shaped top and drooping branches. One of the best trees for street planting.

ULMUS, Latifolia (Broad Leaved Elm)—A rapid growing, spreading tree with large dark green leaves; foliage much heavier than on the American Elm, but does not make as large a tree.

ULMUS, Campestris (English Elm)—A rather slow growing, densely branched tree with small leaves which are retained until late in autumn.

ULMUS, Montana Camperdown Pendula (Camperdown Elm)—One of the best drooping umbrella shaped trees. They are usually grafted 6 to 8 feet high and make a wide spreading head. Leaves are large, dark green and glossy, covering tree with a luxuriant foliage.

EVERGREENS.

The demand for evergreens is increasing for wind breaks, ornamental planting and hedge purposes. We recommend the Norway and Hemlock Spruce; Austrian, White and Scotch Pine for wind breaks; The American Arbor Vitae as being the best for hedge purposes; The choicer varieties of Arbor Vitae, Retinospora, Junipers and Spruces for ornamental planting. The Colorado Blue Spruce is one of the most strikingly beautiful evergreens that can be planted. The bright blue of the Koster type being entirely distinct from all other evergreens, making it a very desirable plant for a single specimen on the lawn or in contrast with other evergreens.



NORWAY SPRUCE

ABIES, Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce)—An elegant large sized tree with graceful, drooping branches, dark green foliage, highly ornamental. Quite satisfactory for hedge purposes. 60 to 80 feet.

ABIES, Excelsa (Norway Spruce)—The most popular of all evergreens, being adapted to nearly all localities and uses. It makes a strong hedge but will not stand as continuous shearing as the American Arbor Vitae. Very valuable for wind break, ornamental or timber purposes. It is the tree which is universally used for Christmas tree purposes for which it is well adapted. 60 to 80 feet.

ABIES, Pungens Glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce)—A rare new evergreen of beautiful

silver green, many of them taking on a decidedly bluish cast.

ABIES, Pungens Glauca Kosteri (Koster's Blue Spruce)—A variety of the Colorado Blue with the most pronounced blue color found in any evergreen, being especially bright in June. The choicest evergreen being offered at the present time.

JUNIPERUS, Hibernica (Irish Juniper)—Foliage very dark green and compact; form spire like attaining ten to fifteen feet in height. Used largely in cemeteries.

JUNIPERUS, Glauca (Red Cedar)—Very handsome glaucous green variety, the foliage taking on a rich silver blue as the new growth is produced.

PINUS, Austriaca (Austrian Pine)—Rapid, robust grower with spreading habit; leaves very long, stiff, dark green. 30 to 40 feet.

PINUS, Mugho (Dwarf Pine)—A very dwarf growing, spreading pine bush. Grows naturally wider than it is high. Rarely seen higher than six or eight feet.

PINUS, Sylvestris (Scotch Pine)—Most rapid growing of all pines, stout, erect, upright growth, with silver green foliage. Very desirable for wind breaks. 40 to 60 feet.

PINUS, Strobus (White Pine)—A native pine with soft, light green foliage. Flourishes in light, sandy soil and very valuable timber tree. 80 to 100 feet.

RETINOSPORA, Plumosa—Dense, conical growing evergreen with soft fern like leaves of dark green. Has proved entirely hardy with us. 10 to 15 feet.

RETINOSPORA, Plumosa Aurea—Similar to the Plumosa, but of a rich golden color during season of growth. One of the few really hardy golden evergreens. 10 to 15 feet.

THUJA, Occidentalis (American Arbor Vitae)—One of the very best evergreens for hedge purposes; soft, bright green foliage and of rigid dense, growth. As the tree never attains a very large size it is well adapted for hedge purposes. We have in mind a hedge which has been planted for over thirty years and is still in excellent condition. 20 to 30 feet.

THUJA, Occidentalis Pyramidalis—An exceedingly beautiful dark green variety resembling the Irish Juniper in shape. Very effective for cemetery planting. 15 to 20 feet.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

We grow a great many thousand shrubs, our sandy soil being especially adapted for the quick growth and easy culture of this class of plants. We would especially recommend the Azalea Mollis for massing in beds, where a small, dwarf, free blooming plant is wanted. They are a mass of various shades of yellow and red flowers as soon as the leaves appear.

For a continuation of bloom we would recommend the deutzias, forsythias, spireas, wigelias, philadelphus, hydrangeas and altheas. For varying shades in foliage the variegated leaved Corchorus, Cornus Spathel aurea and elegans; Philadelphus aurea, sambucus aurea; purple leaved plum, purple leaved barberry, variegated leaved Wigelia and Althea.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Shrubs with various colored fruit are the Barberry thunbergi, Euonymous, Snowberry, Coralberry, Lonicera, Viburnum opulis, and several varieties of elders.

Best varieties of shrubs for hedge purposes are the Barberry thunbergi, California Privet, Spirea van houtti. We have planted this year between 200,000 and 300,000 California Privet as we anticipate a very large trade in this very desirable and ornamental hedge plant.

To aid customers in making a suitable selection of shrubs, we give height of shrubs at maturity. Where desirable they can be trimmed annually to keep them to the desired size if naturally of two large a growth.

ARALIA, Spinosa (Hercules' Club)—A plant with large, tropical appearing foliage, growing to the height of 10 or 15 feet.

AZALEA, Mollis—A hardy specie from Japan, producing trusses of large, single flowers, in different shades of yellow and red. One of the most desirable dwarf shrubs in cultivation. May. 4 to 5 feet.

BERBERRIS, Thunbergii—A very popular Japanese specie of dwarf habit; desirable as an ornamental hedge and as a border shrub. It produces beautiful, scarlet fruit in the fall, which is retained during early winter. 4 to 5 feet.

BERBERRIS, Purpurea (Purple Leaved Barberry)—One of the most desirable purple leaved shrubs to use in contrast with green or yellow leaved scrts. Its color is held well throughout the season. Six to eight feet high when matured.

CALYCANTHUS, Floridus (Strawberry Shrub)—Flowers of a rare chocolate color with peculiar odor, blossoming in June. Wood is fragrant, foliage abundant and of a rich glossy green. June. 5 to 7 feet.

CAREOPTERIS, Mastacanthus (Blue Spirea)—An autumn blooming, shrubby plant, producing clusters of blue fragrant flowers in great profusion from September until frost. 4 to 5 feet.

CORNUS Siberica (Red Siberian Dogwood)—A shrub cornus with the brightest red bark in winter of any variety. 6 to 8 feet.

CORNUS, Spathe Aurea—Similar to Cornus Siberica except that leaves are broadly margined with creamy yellow. 6 to 8 feet.

CORNUS, Siberica Variegata—Leaves broadly margined with white bright red bark in winter.

CHIONANTHUS, Virginica (White Fringe)—A very showy tree shrub with large glossy foliage, and delicate, fringe-like, pure white, flowers.

DEUTZLA.

Deutzias are a very showy clas of shrubs, producing clusters of double and single flowers in great profusion, so that the shrub plant is a mass of flowers during the blooming season.

Crenata—Single white growing to the heighth of size or eight feet.

Candidissima—Pure double white. A very desirable cut flower useful for florists' purposes. 6 to 8 feet.

Pride of Rochester—The most desirable of all the Deutzias, blooming in May before most of the other sorts. Flowers large, double white tinted or striped with rose. 6 to 8 feet.



DEUTZIA

Gracilis—A dense shrub of low, dwarf, drooping, habit with pure white flowers, very desirable for a border shrub and used very largely by florists for forcing for decorative purposes. May. 2 to 3 feet.

Lemoinei—A new dwarf variety, growing a little larger than Deutzia gracilis, and said to be very fine for forcing. May. 3 to 4 feet.

DIERVILLA (Weigela).

The wigelias are the most desirable of all shrubs, producing their beautiful bell shaped flowers in great variety of colors during June. They are of very easy culture, producing a spreading, medium sized bush, growing to the height of six or seven feet.

Candida—Very vigorous, erect growing habit, producing pure white flowers in great profusion in June and continuing to bloom at intervals during the summer.

Rosea—An elegant variety with pink colored flowers and one of the freest blooming sorts. A spreading, dense growing, medium sized shrub.

Eva Rathke—A new sort with flowers of dark carmine red, entirely distinct in color from all other sorts. Medium sized free blooming variety.

Abel Carriere—Strong grower and profuse bloomer. Flowers very large and much brighter in color than *Wigelia Rosea*. One of the best new sorts.

Nana Foliis Variegatis (Variegated Leaved *Wigelia*)—Dwarf, compact; flowers nearly white; foliage green with a distinct bright yellow margin. Foliage never burns in the sun and remains bright during the entire season. One of the best variegated leaved shrubs. 4 to 6 feet.

EUONYMOUS, Europaeus (Strawberry Tree)—A large growing shrub which produces bright scarlet fruit in abundance, which is retained during the greater part of the winter. 15 to 20 feet.

EXOCORDA, Grandiflora—A fine Chinese shrub producing large white flowers, similar to *Philadelphus*, but about a month earlier in blooming. 12 to 15 feet.

FORSYTHIA, Fortunei—A rapid growing shrub with deep green serrated foliage and bright yellow flowers, produced in April and May. 8 to 10 feet.

LIGUSTRUM (Privet).

The Privet is a very desirable ornamental plant, adapted to a great many uses. The foliage is of a beautiful bright green and is retained nearly the year round. Plants are naturally compact and regular in form and can be trained in any form by pruning. We are growing over 100,000 plants of different varieties.

Ibota (Chinese Privet)—One of the hardiest of the Privets with long shiny leaves and fragrant, white flowers. We would recommend it for hedge purposes in sections where the California Privet has not proved hardy. 6 to 8 feet.

Ovalifolium (California Privet)—A dense growing, vigorous variety with bright, glossy green foliage. The most handsome foliage of any but not quite hardy enough for some sections. 6 to 8 feet.

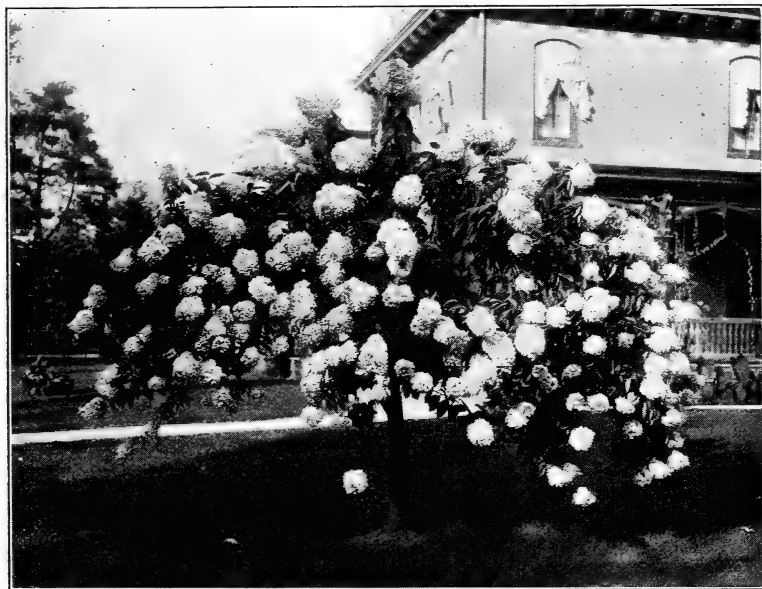
Regelianum—A very hardy, dwarf variety, with graceful drooping branches. 5 to 6 feet.

HYDRANGEA, Paniculata

Grandiflora—One of the finest and most popular of all shrubs. Produces large pyramidal shaped panicles of flowers, opening greenish white, changing to white and later to pink and bronze. Remains in bloom for a long time. Can supply either bush or tree shape as desired. July to Sept. 8 to 10 feet.

HYPERICUM, Moserianum—A dwarf shrub of drooping habit and bright glossy foliage, producing large, single yellow, daisy like flowers in great profusion during the summer. The nearest to a perpetual bloomer of any of the shrubs. Needs protection.

KERRIA, Japonica (*Corchorus*)—A slender, dark green foliage shrub, producing double yellow flowers very freely from July to October. Needs some protection in very severe winters. 4 to 6 feet.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA

Lonicera (Upright Honeysuckle).

Tartarica Grandiflora—A strong growing variety with pink flowers, blooming in June.

Fragrantissima (Fragrant Honeysuckle)—A graceful drooping shrub with deep green foliage and very fragrant small white flowers, which appear in April before the leaves. Foliage retained very late in the fall, making it almost an evergreen.

Morrowii—A fine Japanese variety with straw colored flowers, followed by showy crimson berries, making a very attractive shrub.

Tartarica Grandiflora Alba—Honeysuckle with pure white flowers in June, followed by deep red berries the size of currants, which are retained until autumn. Very attractive.

KERRIA, Argentia Variegated (Silver Variegated Leaved *Corchorus*)—A dwarf Japanese variety, small green foliage, edged with white. Produces a dense growth of slender, graceful branches. 2 to 3 feet.

PRUNUS, Triloba (Double Flowering Plum)—A dwarf class of plum producing double pink flowers in great profusion. Resembles a flowering almond, but the flowers are much larger. A more desirable shrub than Almond in every respect. 8 to 10 feet.

PHILADELPHUS. (Syringa or Mock Orange).

Coronarius (Garland Syringa)—A medium sized Philadelphia, and the most fragrant of any. Very profuse bloomer. June. 8 to 10 feet.



FIELD OF CALIFORNIA PRIVET CONTAINING 100,000 PLANTS. Photographed Sept. 1st 1906

PHILADELPHUS

Alba Fl. Pl.—A double flowering variety with very fragrant flowers, but not as free flowering as some of the other varieties. Dwarf spreading habit. 4 to 6 feet.

Foliis, Aureis (Golden Leaved Syringa)—A medium sized Philadelphus with golden yellow foliage, which retains its color during the entire season. One of the best golden leaved shrubs. 6 to 8 feet.

Grandiflora (Large Flowered Syringa)—A large, strong growing shrub. Flower snowy white in great profusion. June. 12 to 15 feet.

Lemoinei Erecta—A small growing shrub, very compact with small foliage and very fragrant creamy white flowers. June. 6 to 8 feet.

RHUS, Cotinus (Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree)—A small growing tree with large feathery flower coming out green in June and changing later into a reddish brown. 12 to 15 feet.

RHUS, Laciniata (Cut Leaved Sumach)—A medium sized plant with deeply cut compound, fern-like leaves, turning to rich red in autumn. 6 to 8 feet.

SYRINGA (Lilac).

Alphonse Lavalle—A beautiful, double, dark blue. **Vulgaris**—The common purple variety of large growth and well known. 15 to 20 feet.

Alba (Common White)—Flower is pure white and very fragrant. 12 to 15 feet.

Condorcet—Very large panicles of double flowers, light blue.

Madam Abel Chatenay—Large panicles, double

white, very fine.

Madam Cassmir Perrier—Double creamy white; fine.

President Grevy—Individual flowers, very double and very large. A beautiful blue. One of the finest lilacs.

Persica (Persian Lilac)—Very slender growth and finer foliage than the common lilac. Flowers purple and produced in large sized spikes. 6 to 8 feet.

Alba (Persian White)—Similar to the above but with large, beautiful white flowers. 6 to 8 feet.

Virginite—Flowers large, double rose.

SAMBUCUS, Aurea (Golden Elder)—Beautiful golden yellow foliage, part of the season the most brilliant yellow of any of the golden leaved shrubs. A large spreading and vigorous grower. 6 to 8 feet.

SPIREA

Anthony Waterer—A new dwarf Spirea similar to Bumaldi, but with dark crimson flowers. The most popular variety of the dwarf spireas July. 2 to 3 feet.

Billardi—Large spikes of rose colored flowers, produced at the end of the new growth. July and August.

Bumaldi—Dwarf but vigorous habit. Foliage narrow, flowers rose colored, produced on flat panicles covering the entire plant. July. 2 to 3 feet.

Colossa Alba—Similar to Bumaldi in habit of plant and flower, except that the flowers are pure white. July. 2 to 3 feet.

SPIREA

Opulifolia Aurea—A very strong growing Spirea, with golden yellow foliage and double white flowers. June. 8 to 10 feet.

Paniculata Rosea—A vigorous grower, producing broad, flat panicles of rose colored flowers. July. 4 to 5 feet.

Prunifolia Fl. Pl.—A beautiful Japanese variety with pure, double white flowers. May. 5 to 6 feet.

Reevesi (Lance Leaved Spirea)—A charming shrub with narrow pointed leaves and flowers similar to Spirea Van Houtti, except that the individual flowers are rather larger. First of June. 5 to 6 feet.

Thunbergii—Of very dwarf habit and dense, round, graceful form. Branches slender and

drooping with narrow, light green foliage. Blooms very early, almost before the leaves appear. Flowers white. 3 to 4 feet.

Tomentosa—Produces beautiful pink spikes of flowers similar to Billardi, with handsome foliage. Plant more dwarf and regular in growth than Billardi. July. 4 to 6 feet.

Van Houtti—Without doubt the finest and most popular of all the Spireas. The flowers are pure white, produced in round clusters, entirely covering the plant, and are at their best at Decoration time. Used largely for hedges as well as for massing with other shrubs and as individual specimens. May. 6 to 8 feet.

SYMPHORICARPUS, Vulgaris (Indian Currant)—A very pretty, graceful, drooping shrub. Plant covered in autumn and in early winter with small red-dish purple fruit. 4 to 6 feet.

SYMPHORICARPUS,

Racemosus (Snowberry)—A small sized shrub producing very small pink flowers, followed by large white berries that hang on the plant the large part of the winter.

VIBURNUM Opulis (High Bush Cranberry)—Plant resembles the common snowball in foliage and wood. Covered in the fall and early winter with red fruit resembling cranberries.



S 992½ SPIRAEA VAN HOUTTEI



V 1022½—VIBURNUM TOMENTOSUM VAR PLICATUM

VIBURNUM, Opulis Sterilis (Snowball)—A well known shrub of large size, with globular clusters of pure white flowers. 12 to 15 feet.

VIBURNUM, Plicatum (Japan Snowball)—A dwarf growing variety with plicated leaves and large globular heads of pure white flowers. One of the most valuable flowering shrubs. 6 to 8 feet.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

RHODODENDRONS—The Rhododendrons are magnificent, evergreen, flowering shrubs. All prefer a peaty soil and shady situation. It is more essential that they should be shaded in winter than at any other time. We can supply the Kalmias and native Rhododendron grandiflora, selected plants, in car load lots when wanted. We also import direct from Holland many named varieties.

BOXUS, Sempervirens Nana (Dwarf Box)—Dwarf evergreen used largely for edging. Needs protection.

MAHONIA, Aquifolia—A dwarf evergreen plant with purplish, shining, prickly leaves and bright yellow flowers. The foliage resembles the holly leaf.

KALMIA, Latifolia (Mountain Laurel)—A beautiful native shrub with shiny evergreen foliage and dense clusters of bluish white flowers. Requires same treatment as Rhododendrons. June

RHODODENDRON, Catawbiensis—One of the hardiest varieties, producing large round clusters of lilac colored flowers.

RHODODENDRON.

Catawbiensis—One of the hardiest varieties, producing large round clusters of lilac colored flowers.

Caractacus—Rich purplish crimson.

Album Elegans—White.

Everestianum—Rosy Lilac.

Lady Clarmont—Scarlet.

Mrs. D. S. Holford—Salmon Crimson.

VINES.

We grow annually several thousand vines mostly Clematis Paniculata, Hall's Japan Honeysuckle and Amphelopsis which we find are in large demand. We also grow and keep on hand a limited stock of the large flowered varieties of clematis and other vines.

AMPHELOPSIS, Quinquifolia (American Ivy or Virginia Creeper)—A very rapid growing vine which throws out tendrils at every joint, by which it supports itself upon anything it touches. Desirable for covering walls, verandas, or trunks of trees, and furnishes a quick shade. Leaves turn to beautiful crimson in autumn.

AMPHELOPSIS, Veitchii (Boston Ivy)—A Japanese variety similar to the American, but of slower and more dense growth, forming a sheet of green. Deservedly the most popular of all the ivies.

CLEMATIS.

Duchess of Edenburg—Free flowering, double white variety of medium sized flowers. July and August.

Ed Andre—Beautiful, bright red, very free flowering and continuous bloomer. July and August.

Henryii—Large flowered, pure white. July and August.

Jackmanni—Large flowered, velvety purple. Very free bloomer and the most popular of the large flowering type. July and August.

Paniculata—The most popular vine of any variety. It is particularly useful for covering verandas, pillars, fences, where a trellis or support can be provided for it to climb on. Flowers are very fragrant, growing in clusters in great profusion in late summer, producing a sheet of white entirely covering the foliage. The foliage is green and handsome; retained until very late in the season, furnishing a desirable shade. Should be cut to the ground every spring. Established plants will produce a growth that will cover a trellis ten or fifteen feet high by the first of August.

Virginiana (American White Clematis)—A very rapid growing native clematis, producing a profusion of white flowers. August.

LONICERA (Honeysuckle).

Halleana (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle)—A small, vigorous, almost evergreen sort, with pure, white, sweet scented flowers changing to straw color. The freest bloomer and best climbing variety of all. July to September.

Palida—Shiny, deep green leaves and of rather shrubby nature. Covered with white and straw colored fragrant flowers. May and June.

Sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle)—A strong, rapid grower with thick glossy foliage, producing scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers. July.

TECOMA, Radecans (Trumpet Flower)—A splendid hardy vine with large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers. August.

WISTARIA, Sinensis Alba—Similar to Sinensis, but with pure white flowers. May and June.

WISTARIA, Sinensis (Chinese Wistaria)—A rapid growing Wistaria, with long, pendulous, grape-like clusters of light blue flowers. May and June.

ROSES (Hybrid Perpetual).

We bud annually 20,000 to 25,000 of the best sorts of hybrid perpetuals, climbing, rambler, and moss roses. We also import from the best Holland growers, the tree or standard rose in variety, so that our list of roses is complete. We are also growing 4,000 of the new dwarf baby rambler and 2,000 crimson rambler on their own roots. For a border rose we do not believe the baby rambler can be excelled, being constantly in bloom from the time it leaves the cutting bed until growth is checked by frost. The hybrid perpetual roses do better if protected by a heavy mulch during winter.

Anna D. Diesbach—Brilliant rose color; one of the hardiest; very fragrant.

Baron Rothschild—Light pink, cup form; beautiful foliage growing close around the buds.



C.L.O.

Clio—Flowers large, globular form, white, flesh colored center. Vigorous upright grower.

Coquette Des Alpes—Dwarf, white, blooming in clusters. Blooms persistently during the summer and until frost.

Eugene Furst—Rich velvety crimson, large, full and fragrant. Splendid foliage for a dark rose.

Frau Karl Druschke—A new, free flowering white. Large, fragrant and very desirable.



GEN. JAQUEMONT

Gen. Jaquemont—The most popular crimson rose. Semi-double, fragrant and hardy.

Madam Gabriel Luzet—Fine delicate pink. Cup shaped flowers, fragrant.

Margaret Dickson—Large, white, pale flesh colored center; fragrant; very strong robust growing variety.

Marshall P. Wilder—A carmine red, free and continuous bloomer.

Mrs. J. H. Laing—Soft, delicate pink; flowers of fine form, produced on long stems, exceedingly fragrant. One of the most persistent and free flowering varieties.

Magna Charta—Deep pink, strong growing and hardy. Blooms only in June. A valuable variety for forcing.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose color. One of the largest flowered varieties in cultivation and a free and persistent bloomer. We have often cut flowers with three foot stems from two year old plants.

Prince Camille—Deep velvety crimson; large moderately full. A splendid rose.

Ulrich Brunner—Brilliant cherry red, very distinct and effective. Fine pointed buds; very desirable for forcing or for outdoor culture.

Vick's Caprice—Large pink, striped with white; vigorous and free blooming.

HARDY YELLOW ROSES.

Persian Yellow—A hardy, bright yellow June rose.

Soliel de Ore—Flowers large, full, globular, very fragrant; golden yellow varying to golden orange. The only perpetual hardy yellow rose.

MOSS ROSES.

Crested—Deep pink; buds surrounded with mossy fringe.

John Cranston—Bright crimson.

White Moss—One of the best free flowering white.

RAMBLER ROSES.

CRIMSON—One of the most popular climbing roses of recent introduction. Flowers, small; double crimson; produced in immense clusters. Equally desirable, if kept cut back, for bedding purposes.

Dorothy Perkins—Small, beautiful, soft pink; produced in large clusters and in every way as showy and as fine as the crimson Rambler. Very rapid grower and hardy. Very desirable also for forcing.

White Rambler—Creamy white, produced in large clusters.

Yellow Rambler—Small light yellow, produced in large clusters, but not as freely as the crimson Rambler.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Baltimore Belle—A very desirable, old fashioned, climbing rose; large pure white, produced in clusters.

Queen of Prairie—Large, bright rosy red.

Setigera (Michigan Prairie Rose)—Free flowering, single pink. Very desirable as a climbing rose or grown as a bush rose if kept cut back.

ROGOSA ROSES.

Rogosa roses are much sought after on account of their beautiful dark green foliage. The class is very hardy and admirably adapted for hedge purposes. After flowering they are covered with large scarlet seed balls, which are very attractive.

Rubra—Single flower of the most beautiful bright crimson.

Alba—Pure single white flower; highly scented.

Hardy Perennial Plants.

There has been a growing demand in both the old and the new hardy perennial plants in recent years. We aim to meet this demand by carrying a complete stock of all the best varieties. We have an especially large stock of the new Japan Iris in all the different shades and colors. We also can furnish a large assortment of phlox, paeonias, etc.

ANEMONE.

Japonica—A beautiful fall blooming plant; single flowers and are about two and one-half inches in diameter; produced in clusters. August to October. 2 feet.

Whirlwind—Double white. August to October. 2 feet.

Queen Charlotte—Semi-double variety of large size and beautiful pink color. August to October. 2 to 3 feet.

ACHILLEA.

The Pearl—A free flowering plant, very desirable for the border. Has small, double white flowers produced in clusters. Flowers are very lasting and very desirable for cutting. July. 1 foot.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine).

Chrysantha—Golden yellow flowers; one of the most distinct. 3 feet.

Caerulea—Flowers large, blue and white. June and July. 1 foot.

Grandiflora—Large single flowers and mixed shades. 2 to 3 feet.

BOLTONIA, Asteroides—A rank growing, autumn blooming plant with broad heads of single aster like flowers. August to October. 5 to 7 feet.

Latisquama—Similar to the above with pink flowers. Both varieties are admirable for summer decoration.

COREOPSIS.

Lanceolata—Hardy border plant, producing single, golden yellow, daisy like flowers in great profusion. Very desirable for cutting. July and August. 2 feet.

Tripteris—A large growing variety with golden yellow flowers with black center, covering the entire plant during August and September. The foliage is thick, dark green and stands drought exceedingly well. September and October. 5 to 7 feet.

DAISY.

DAISY.

Shasta—A perfectly hardy, easily grown plant, with flowers much larger than the common field daisy. Flowers, when cut, remain fresh for a long time. July and August. 2 feet.



SHASTA DAISY

DYCENTRA.

spectabilis (Bleeding Heart)—A beautiful border plant with heart shaped, crimson flowers produced in clusters on the underside of the branches. May and June. 2 feet.

DIGITALIS (Fox Glove)—An old-fashioned thimble-shaped flower, produced close together on tall flower stocks. The flowers are white, yellowish, purple and rose colored. June to August. 2 to 3 feet.

DIANTHUS (Sweet William).

Barbatus—Flowers double, produced in clusters and in great variety of colors; beautifully marked. July. 1 foot.

Delphinium (Perennial Larkspur)

Formosum—An old-fashioned, dark blue variety; flowers produced in tall spikes. June to September. 3 to 4 feet.

Hybridum—Similar to Formosum, but mixed shades of blue and purple.

EULALIA (Grasses).

All the Eulalias produce late in the fall soft fluffy plumes similar to pampas grass, which, when cut, will last for years for decorative purposes.

ERIANTHUS, Ravennae—A variety of ornamental grass with leaves plain green and large growth; closely resembles the pampas grass. 8 to 10 feet.

GRACILIMA, Univittata—Narrow green leaves with silver white mid-rib. 4 feet.

JAPONICA, Variegata—A Japanese variety with long narrow leaves distinctly striped with white. 5 feet.



EULALIAS ZEBRINA

JAPONICA, Zebrina—One of the most beautiful of ornamental grasses. Foliage marked cross-wise, with bands of yellow and green. 6 feet.

FUNKIA (Day Lily).

Caerulea—Dark green glossy foliage; light blue lily shaped flowers. June and July. 1 to 2 feet.

Cordata—Large, beautiful foliage. Flowers very waxy white, borne in clusters; very fragrant. August to October. 1 to 2 feet.

Lancifolia—Slender, lanced leaved foliage; small lilac colored flowers, produced in clusters. July and August. 1 foot.

Undulata Variegated—One of the best variegated leaved border plants. Beautifully marked yellow and green.

GAILLARDIA.

Grandiflora—Large, single orange colored flowers; very showy and desirable for cutting. July to September. 2 feet.

Hemerocalis (Yellow Day Lily).

Flava (Lemon Lily)—One of the most desirable varieties of the Hemerocalis. The clusters of large lemon colored flowers are freely produced

on 2 to 3 foot stocks. Very fragrant. June. 3 feet.

Minor—A very dwarf variety, producing lemon colored flowers. One of the earliest to bloom. May. 1 foot.

Thunbergii—Similar to Flava, but not as free flowering. July and August. 3 feet.

HIBISCUS.

Crimson Eye—Very large, showy white flowers, with distinct crimson eye. Individual flowers of 5 to 7 inches in diameter and produced very freely. August and September. 5 to 7 feet.

Moschuetos—Similar to the above, but has rose colored flowers.

HOLLYHOCK.

A tall, stately growing, old-fashioned plant,



HOLLYHOCK

which is coming into general use. We offer the different colors—crimson, yellow, white, pink—double and single, either mixed or named colors, as wanted.

IRIS (German)

The German Iris are of very easy culture, free flowering and produced in a great variety of colors. We offer a few of the best varieties as follows:

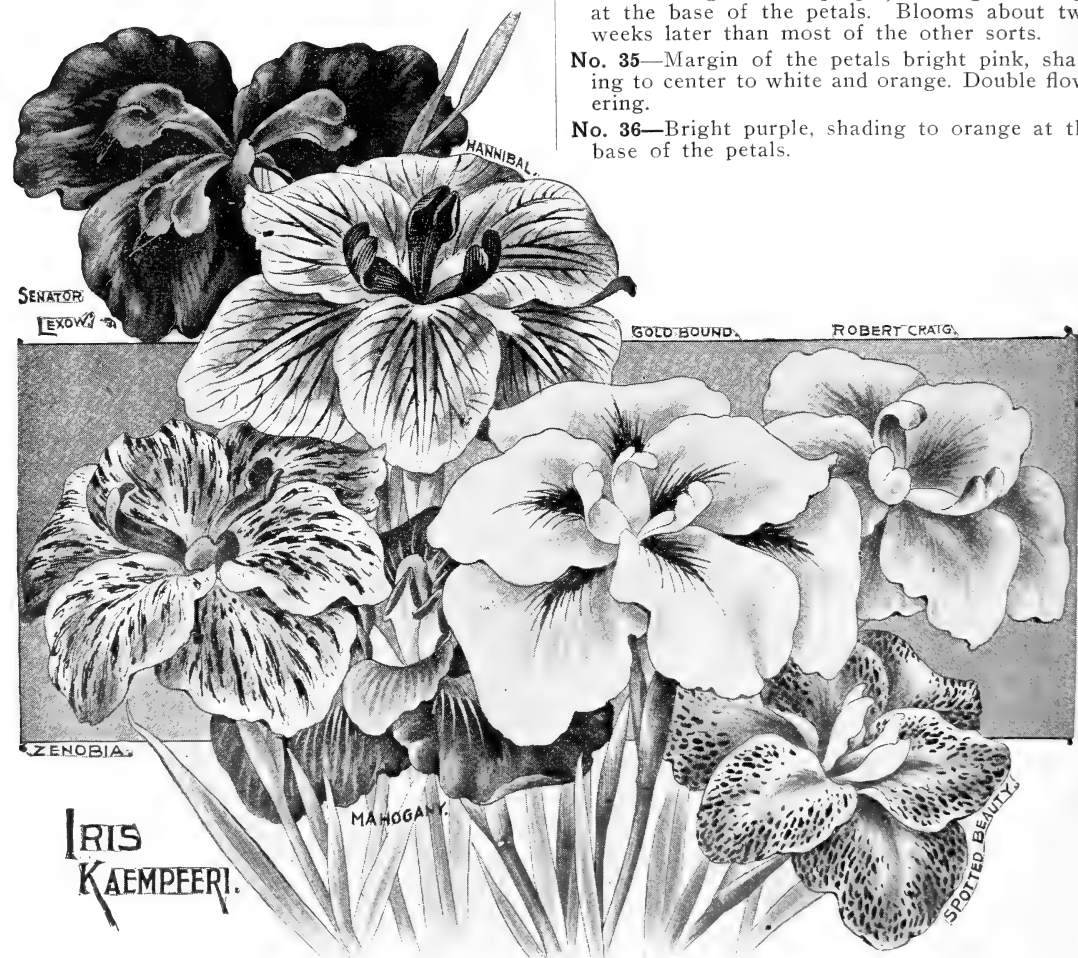
Florentina—White tinged with blue. May. 2 feet.

Honorable—Yellow and bronze. May. 18 inches.

Madam Chereau—Clear white, handsomely feathered and bordered with blue. One of the very best varieties. June. 3 feet.

Parasensis—Beautiful dark blue. May. 18 inches.

Iris Kaempferi (Japan Iris).



and the darkest blue, with petals frequently penciled with various colors.

The Iris thrives and blooms best when planted in moist soil, but will do well planted in any ordinary soil, if watered freely until after the blooming season. For convenience in ordering we have numbered many of the sorts.

Gold Bound—Pure white, shading to gold at the base of the petal. The freest flowering and the best cut flower sort for florist's use. Double flowering.

No. 3—Very large, white, delicately tinged with blue. Very free flowering; single.

No. 4—Light blue, with white veins, shading to orange at base of petals.

No. 20—Dark violet blue, shading to light blue and orange at base of petals.

No. 21—Violet purple, blotched with white and orange. Double.

No. 23—Large double purple, shading to orange at the base of the petals. Blooms about two weeks later than most of the other sorts.

No. 35—Margin of the petals bright pink, shading to center to white and orange. Double flowering.

No. 36—Bright purple, shading to orange at the base of the petals.

The Japan Iris are attracting a great deal of attention on account of the immense size of the flowers and the brilliant colors and markings found in the different varieties. The flowers are of immense size, often measuring six to eight inches in diameter; and are produced in all the shades from blue and white to the richest purple

LYCHNIS.

Chalcedonica—Brilliant scarlet, blooming in cluster with long stem, very showy and excellent for cutting. July and August. 2 to 3 feet.

PAPAYER (Oriental Poppy).

Oriental—Large deep scarlet, very showy; flowers four to five inches in diameter. June. 1 to 2 feet.

PAOENIA

Eclatant—Full, purplish crimson.

Festiva Alba—A good, double white.

Festiva Maximum—Flowers very large and produced in clusters; in large demand as a cut flower sort. Petals slightly tipped with carmine.

Humei Cornea—Very full, double rose. Highly cinnamon scented; flower large and showy, and one of the latest to bloom.

Officinalis Rubra—The old fashioned, fragrant, early red, paeonia.

Queen Victoria—Broad Pink guard petals; center full double white.

PHLOX.

Athis—Tall salmon pink; violet eye.

Coquelicot—Bright fiery red; one of the most distinct.

Duguesclin—Lilac with dark center.

**PHLOX**

Eclairer—Purplish crimson.

Henri Murger—Flowers large bluish white; large carmine center.

J. H. Slocum—Light red with maroon center.

Madam P. Langier—A vivid crimson with dark eye. One of the strongest and best blooming of the red.

Mrs. Lingard—Pure, waxy white; the earliest to bloom.

Pantheon—Flowers large, beautiful clear pink.

The Pearl—One of the best pure whites.

PINKS.

Essex Witch—Fringed, delicate pink.

Her Majesty—Large pure white.

Hardy Garden (Old Fashioned)—Deep pink.

Platycodon (Chinese Bellflower).**PLATYCODON**

Grandiflorum Album—Single white. July and August. 1 to 2 feet.

Grandiflorum—Large, single blue. July and August. 1 to 2 feet.

TRITOMA (Torch Plant).

All Tritomas need slight winter protection.

Pfitzerii—An improvement on Tritoma Uvaria, blooming more freely and continuously.

Uvaria—A splendid summer and autumn flowering plant, producing flowers of tall spikes, three to four feet high, of bright orange red flowers. July to October.

RUDBECKIA.



RUDBECKIA PURPUREA

Golden Glow—Large, showy plant, producing large, double yellow, flowers four inches in diameter. One of the easiest plants to grow. August and September. 6 to 8 feet

Purpurea—Flowers large, single purple; drooping petals; large cone shaped center of brown. July to October. 2 to 3 feet.

Speciosa—Large single yellow, daisy-like flower, with large black centers; desirable for cutting. August and September. 2 feet.

Lily bulbs should all be planted in the fall, when they will bloom freely the following summer.

Aureum (Gold Banded Japan)—Flowers very large; petals white thickly studded with maroon, with a bright gold band running through the center of each petal. One of the most popular sorts.

Candidum—Very fragrant, pure white. Similar to the Easter lily. June.

Speciosum Rubrum—White, beautifully spotted with pink. August. 3 feet.

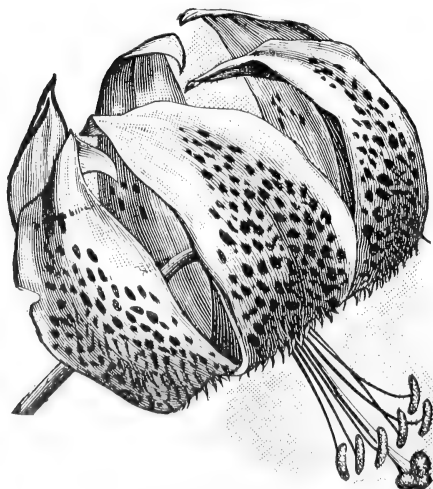
Speciosum Album—Pure white, with green band running through the center of each petal. Very fragrant. August.

Tenuifolium—Vermillion scarlet; very handsome; early flowering. July.

Tigrinum Fl. Pl. (Double Tiger Lily)—Bright orange scarlet; very hardy; strong showy variety. July.

LILY OF THE VALLEY—A small growing plant, adapted to shady places, furnishing abundantly spikes of small, sweet scented, bell-shaped flowers in April. 1 foot.

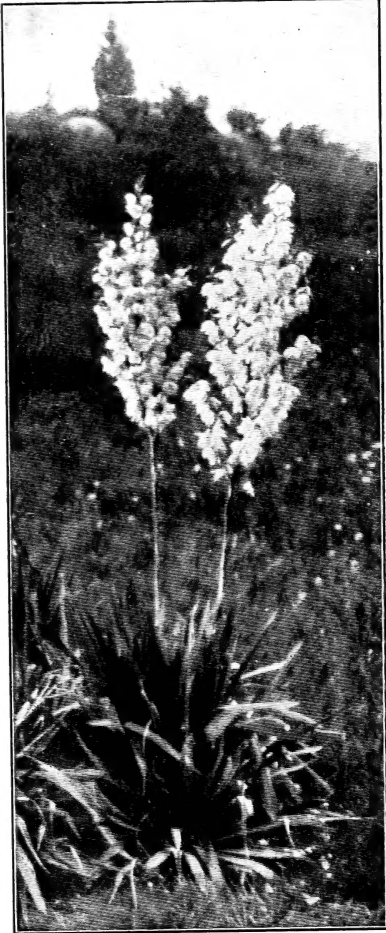
LILIUM.



SPECIOSUM RUBRUM

YUCCA.

Filamentosa—Hardy evergreen plant with long narrow, bright green leaves. Flower stems three to four feet high, covered with large bell shaped creamy white flowers.



YUCCA

TENDER BULBS.**CANNAS.**

We offer the best bedding varieties. Plant the bulbs in April and May, two feet apart.

Crimson Bedder—Dazzling scarlet crimson. 4 feet.

Florence Vaughan—Yellow, specked with red. 5 feet.

Queen Charlotte—Orange scarlet edged yellow. 5 feet.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

(Elephant Ears).

Large, tropical, light green foliage plant; leaves two to three feet long. Plant bulbs in April and May, two feet apart.

GLADIOLUS.

Easy to grow and one of the most showy of summer flowering bulbs. Plant six inches apart in April and May. We can supply named colors or mixtures as desired. August to October.

TUBE ROSE.

The Pearl—Flowers waxy white; very fragrant; produced in large clusters on tall flower stalks. Plant bulbs in May. August to October.

DAHLIA.

We have twenty to thirty desirable sorts of dahlias. We catalogue only a few for want of room.

Black Prince—Intense velvety maroon; almost black.

Clifford W. Bruton—Canary yellow, semi-double flower of immense size. A tall vigorous grower, extremely free blooming.

Fashion—Single crimson maroon.

Pink Dandy—Large flowers and long stems; full high center, clear pink.

Red Husser—Flowers purest red without trace of purple. Large full center and good texture.

Storm King—Full double snow white.



